

North Carolina Argus.

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WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

[WHOLE NO. 240.]

A MOTHER WAITING FOR THE NEWS.

How wearily the hours pass
Since, through the ambient air,
The lightning flashed the startling fact,
A battle has been there—
There, where my noble honest boy
The path of fame pursues;
But, oh! my aching heart will burst,
While waiting for the news.
Wounded upon that gory field,
Forsaken he may die;
No mother there to wet his lips,
Nor raise his hopes on high;
Disfigured, stricken, his features marred
By many a scar and bruise;
Ah! who can tell what mothers feel
While waiting for the news!
Ye wise men who have made this war
To make all mankind free,
Oh! know you not this boy of mine
Was all the world to me?
If he is gone, what have I left—
What comfort can I choose?
A mother's heart condemns your deeds,
While waiting for the news!
If I am wrong, oh God! forgive
This throbbing heart and brain;
But who can justify their aims
If my poor boy is slain?
Yet they, whose sons are safe at home,
May take for different views,
And cry aloud, "more blood, more blood!"
Oh God! send me good news.

CAPITONS OF LAWS

Passed at the late extra session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ending July 9.

ACTS.

- An Act in relation to the payment of taxes, and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Government.
- Act concerning fees of the Public Register of the County of Mecklenburg.
- Act to authorize R. G. Tuttle, late Sheriff of Caldwell county, to collect arrears of taxes.
- Act in regard to holding the Courts in and for the county of Jones.
- Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the supply of Salt."
- Act to increase the pay of the members of the General Assembly.
- Act to amend chapter 55 of Revised Code.
- Act for the relief of the sureties of Josiah Hodges, late Sheriff of Pitt County.
- Act to legalize certain disbursements of the Treasurer and to amend an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army."
- Act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company.
- Act authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer.
- Act to authorize the Governor to sign certain State bonds.
- Act to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress.
- Act to punish aiders and abettors of deserters.
- Act to regulate the payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers.
- Act concerning the election of members of Congress from this State.
- Act for relief of Samuel A. Warren, Sheriff of Northampton.
- Act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the town of Charlotte to be called the North Carolina Stock Insurance Company.
- Act to provide for the better protection of Sheep.
- Act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company," passed at the session of 1862-'63 and ratified on the 10th of February, 1863.
- Act to increase the salary of Public Librarian.
- Act to extend the time of making settlement with the Agent of Cherokee lands.
- Act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Code.
- Act to amend the 70th chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly for the session 1858-'59.
- Act to repeal an act to protect the people of North Carolina against small-pox.
- Act for the relief of persons charged with double taxes.
- Act to amend Revised Code chapter 21 Sec. 1.
- Act authorizing county trustees to bring suit in certain cases.

Act providing for local defense in this State.

Act in relation to Militia and a Guard for home defence.

An act to incorporate the Kernersville High School in the county of Forsyth.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions concerning the Confederate Currency.

A Resolution in favor of Samuel J. Crawford.

A resolution concerning Craven county.

A resolution in favor of Wm. H. Ramsay.

Resolutions in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven county, and others.

Resolutions in favor of DeCarteret and Armstrong.

Resolutions in favor of Clerks and door-keepers of the General Assembly.

Resolutions, entitled "Resolutions to raise a Committee of investigation of Railroads of the State."

Resolution calling on the Governor for information in regard to slaves detailed to work on fortifications.

Resolutions of thanks to a detachment of men of Maj. John N. Whitford's command for capturing the crew of the Sea Bird, etc.

Resolutions requiring the Adjutant General to prepare a tabular statement of the number of Conscripts and Volunteers in the several counties of the State.

THE PRESENT REVOLUTION FORETOLD SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

One of the English field officers, who served against the United States during the Revolutionary war, after his return to England, wrote an account of his life and adventures, which was published in London, in 1801. In many respects, says the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, he was a remarkable man, but most remarkable in the prophecies which he uttered at Philadelphia about the year 1793, which were published in his autobiography in 1801. These prophecies, now coming to pass, constituted portions of a conversation held at the dinner table of Gen. Dickenson, brother to the famous Dickenson and better known to many at that day, by his *nom de plume* of the Pennsylvania farmer.

Upon a certain occasion, only a few weeks after peace had been definitely concluded between the Thirteen Colonies, and they had become Independent States, and Great Britain, Gen. Dickenson requested the Englishman's opinion of our Government and its ability. His reply was as follows:

"Sir, as long as Gen. Washington and the other principal military characters and leading men in Congress, who have brought on this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain as it is, united; but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors of wars in this country. There are too many different interests in it for them to be united under one Government. Just as this war commenced, you were going to fight among yourselves, and would have fought had the British not interfered. You then, one and all, united against us as your common enemy; but one of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they both have united to do against the British. This country, when its population shall have been completed, is large enough for three or four great empires. Look, gentlemen, at the map of it; view how irregular the provinces are laid out, running into each other; look particularly at the State of New York; it extends one hundred and fifty miles in length due North; and in no place, in breadth, above fifteen or twenty miles. No country can be said to have a boundary or frontier, unless its exterior limits are marked by an unfordable river or a chain of mountains not to be passed but in particular places.

"The great finger of nature has distinctly pointed out three extensive boundaries to your country: the North river, the first; the great Potomac, which runs three hundred miles from Alexandria to the sea, unfordable, the second; and the Mississippi, the third and last. When the country of Kentucky is settled, and the back country on the banks of the Mississippi shall become populous and powerful, do you think they ever will be subjected to a government seated at New York or Philadelphia, at the

distance of so many hundred miles? But such a defection will not happen for a very long period of time, until the inhabitants of that country become numerous and powerful. The Northern and Southern powers will first divide and contend in arms.

"I will risk a further opinion relative to America. Should I live to a good old age I am confident that I shall hear of the Northern and Southern powers in America waging war with each other; when one party will solicit assistance from France, the other from Great Britain. It will then depend upon the judgement of those men who at that period may be at the head of the French and British councils, whether or not they will interfere in American disputes. In my humble opinion, it would be best for both countries to let them settle the matter among themselves."

THE VICKSBURG GARRISON.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, the 8th, gives the following interesting information in reference to the condition of the garrison at the time of the surrender, and of Gen. Johnston's attempted movement for their relief:

When the history of the siege of Vicksburg shall have been written, then and not till then will all the sufferings and endurance of the garrison be known. Who has not wept over the stirring play of the siege of Lueknow, when all the art of man was brought into requisition to portray the suffering of the garrison? But it is not worse than that of Vicksburg, though clothed in burning poetry. I have conversed with some of the officers who have come out, and they say that when the men rose from the trenches where they had been for *thirty-eight days without ever being relieved*, and marched out to stack their arms, that one-third of them reeled and staggered like drunken men from famine and exhaustion, and many of them fell to the ground unable to rise again; but when the guns were stacked and the color bearers marched up to lay their tattered and worn banners upon their stacks, then and not till then did they feel that all they had struggled and suffered for, for many long and dreary days and weeks was lost. All had been in vain; and, men with famine written upon their faces, to which was now added despair, turned away and wept like children at the sight of the banners they had followed so long and so well, doomed never again to flutter above them, the ensign of freedom and hatred of tyranny.

Gen. Johnston had reached the Big Black, and would have crossed at daylight on Monday morning, but at ten o'clock Sunday night he received information that Vicksburg had fallen, and that Grant was on the opposite bank to dispute the passage of the river. He immediately fell back to —, closely pursued by Sherman's corps, who were constantly skirmishing with our cavalry.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

What has it cost the Yankees? They have been "pegging away" at it for more than a year. During that time they have lost some two hundred and fifty thousand men. Many of them are buried in the swamps of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and thousands have sunk beneath the waters of the Mississippi, to rise no more until the great day of the resurrection.

In treasure it has cost them a thousand millions of dollars, and yet the Yankees at this day are as far from conquering the South as they were a year ago. They have not a single soldier west of the Mississippi, from the Northern boundary of Arkansas to New Orleans. If our commanders do their duty Grant and his army will be hemmed in at Vicksburg, or if he moves out of it in any direction he will have a formidable force to contend with him.

The largest expenditure of money, and the greatest loss of men by the Yankee government, has been in the Valley of the Mississippi, all with the view, as they pretend, to open the navigation of the Mississippi river. Have they opened navigation,

and who are they going to trade with, and what are they going to exchange, and for what? Is the Northwest devastating our fields so as to enable us to raise cotton for them to get rich upon? Do they try to demoralize our slaves, believing it will be of any benefit to them? Whenever they have a lucid interval and ask themselves a few sober questions, which they cannot answer with any show of reason, they will conclude they have been acting the part of Bedlamites. As to conquering the South, this is an enterprise they never can achieve. A plain view of facts, as they now exist, will demonstrate its impossibility.

THE INSOLENCE OF THE NEGROES IN CINCINNATI—WILL NOT FORBEARANCE CEASE TO BE A VIRTUE.

We do not desire in the few lines we are about to write, to create in the community any undue excitement, but to speak plainly in the way of admonition. The negroes of this city have of late, by their actions, assumed an effrontery and impudence that is positively unbearable. A white man is beneath the notice of these descendants of Africa, and our wives and daughters are insulted on the streets, and in the cars and omnibusses by both male and female negroes. Before commenting further we will notice two instances that occurred yesterday. In the afternoon the wife of one of our prominent citizens, while promenading Fourth street, near Vine, was elbowed by a negress, dressed gaudily in silk and lace. The lady thus shoved looked back for an apology, but was met by a sneer and a laugh of triumph at the achievement the wench had made. Again, last night, a negro barber, on the corner of Race and Sixth streets, chased a white man out of his saloon for a pretended insult, and pursued him, with an uplifted club, to College street where he knocked him down and struck him several severe blows on the back of the head, and left him senseless and bleeding on the sidewalk, and then walked back flourishing his cane, and exclaiming: "I made the d—d dog bite the dust, that time!" All this time there were no watchmen near, nor were any arrests made. These are not the only insults that are occurring constantly in our midst, and it is high time that the negroes of the city come to the conclusion to cease their outrages upon our white citizens. Their continuance of these wrongs will not be suffered much longer, and if retaliation does come scenes may be witnessed in Cincinnati terrible to contemplate.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 25th.

COTTON.—The New York World undertakes to account for the disappointment experienced by those who thought the need of commercial nations for Cotton would compel the recognition of the Confederate States. The mistake lay, as the World thinks, in overlooking the fact that the crops of 1858, 1859, and 1860 averaged an excess over the demand of 1,000,000 bales for each year, thus giving an accumulation at the commencement of the war of 3,000,000 bales. The consumption on both sides of the Atlantic since the discovery of gold in California and Australia has been about 3,000,000, and thus this excessive supply was equal to one year's demand. It passed through the looms of the world; an extra spinning force being employed during those three years—and remained on hand awaiting consumption. There is also always in most countries a stock in store equal to two years' demand. Thus the world was independent of the South for at least three years. That time will have passed by next spring, and then will come the want that it was expected would be felt immediately. By that time the World says, Europe will be asking for Cotton with an urgency that cannot pass unheeded.

Says the Raleigh Progress we have seen a letter from a member of the Raleigh Rifles (Co. K, 14th N. C. T.,) written on the 7th instant, which states that every man in the company was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, with the exception of Capt. Jones, Lt. Bevers, and Lt. Bryan. Green Nowell was killed. The condition of the wounded is not mentioned. The writer of the letter, Thomas Jolly, was only slightly wounded, with a shell.